NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TANNERS' BARK FOR MANURE.

This substance has been frequently tried and found to be injurious to vegetation; yet again, when differently managed, it has been found highly beneficial to growing crops.

This is not to be wondered at. Practical contradictions are often met with. The failures in the use of tanners' bark have led to much inquiry, and brought forth many conjectures respecting the cause of its injurious action. The whole matter, however, turns upon a single point, and since Loraine, in his husbandry, has touched upon this subject, we shall avail ourselves of a portion of his language to convey the following views:

"Some time after trees are girdled, the bark begins to fall, and the process goes on gradually. Where bad cultivation prevails, considerable quantities of it are often covered with the soil. In this state it appears to decompose freely; but if it happens to be too considerable, vegetation languishes and looks sallow. The same, however, occurs where any other vegetation that is but partially decayed, accumulates in excess."

By the term partially decayed, Loraine evidently refers to the intermediate state between woody matter and vegetable mould, the latter being, in such view, decayed vegetable matter.

Now, during the process of tanning, the extractive and soluble matter is removed from the bark, but the woody substance thereof remains unchanged, and is liable, therefore, during its decomposition or passage into mould, to prove injurious to vegetation; but when once brought to the state of mould, it cannot be otherwise than beneficial in soils. In the language of Loraine—"Therefore, where lime can be had on moderate terms, it (tan bark,) may be brought much sooner into active use by the application of lime in the way that it has been recommended for using it with peat." The alkalies will serve a similar purpose, in bringing it sooner into a proper state for use: even saturating the bark with urine, will, through the production of ammonia, cause similar change.

Saw-dust is similar to tanners' bark, viewed in this light, and like it, will, under certain conditions, prove injurious to vegetation; yet when it is decayed, or converted into vegetable mould, it becomes highly valuable. Light substances, as straw, may be put into the soil at once; yet if a careful review of practice is made, it will be found that the reduction of vegetable substances to friable mould, before applying them to the land, is always to be preferred, unless the conditions favoring their speedy transition into mould, exist in the soil.—*N. Y. Far. and Mech.*

Culture of Cabbages by Slips.—Cut off healthy sprouts close to the stalk of the cabbage; let them lie in a dry, cold place two or three days. Plant, and they require no farther trouble. Valuable sorts may thus be preserved unchanged, and a regular succession obtained throughout the year.—*Gard. Chron.*

LIME WITH BARN-YARD MANURE.

We have lately visited Staten Island, to inspect quietly the special management of farmers, in relation to their forthcoming crops. In the barn-yard of one farm, we found that lime had been used in conjunction with the accumulating manure, for the purpose of better fitting it for the desired crop which was wheat. The barn-yard, under this management, which was commenced last fall, and continued out this spring, had been kept in a comparatively dry condition, until the last rains. Our judgment soon pointed out that the lime had not been used with sufficient liberality, yet we fault not, but rather commend the cautionary procedure, for this was a new method of managing the manure to the operatives.

We are aware that much prejudice has existed in relation to combining lime with the products of the barn-yard; but let those that object, make the following experiment: Put a portion of the dark-colored leach of the barn-yard into a glass vessel, and add gradually fresh slacked lime; it will be found, upon the proper quantity of lime being added—which may be known by its forming a curdled precipitate—that the lime combines with the dark colored extractive matter, and forms with it the insoluble powder, or precipitate above referred to; to obtain which, remove the spent liquor by straining, then dry the precipitate, which is a highly fertilizing powder, as its effect upon vegetation will prove.

Those who object to the use of lime in barn-yards, or with barn-yard manure, would do well to make trial thereof. We submit to those prejudiced against it, to reflect that the analyses of guano, and the dung of birds generally, whether wild or domestic, aquatic or terrestial, show a large per cent. of lime. In the dung of sheep and pigs, there is rather less than one per cent. of lime, and in the excrement of the horse and cow, less than the half of one per cent. The lime combined with the excrement of birds, causes it to become crumbly or friable upon exposure to the air. The dung is not lost or dissipated under such exposure, but preserved, if kept dry. Now, on the other hand, lime, by combining with the soluble portion of barn-yard manures, renders them friable and preserves the manure from dissipation as long as it is kept dry. If farmers will but try it, they will realize that home-made guano is as good as the imported, and it is in their power to make it. Mix with the products of the barn-yard, slacked lime and a little plaster, or common salt, and the story is told.

Preparation of Muck.

We have before spoken of a visit to Staten Island, yet we have a few remarks to make in relation to the preparation of muck. Practice says that slacked lime does not hasten the rotting of vegetable matter, neither does it produce heat in a compost heap. The truth of this we found verified upon the Island, in a heap formed *stratum super stratum*—muck and lime in alternate layers. The lime had not heated the heap, neither had it tended to hasten decomposition, nor were we surprised at such result. Upon inspection, a layer of muck, some 15 inches deep, and perfectly unchanged, was covered with a layer of lime some 6 inches deep, saturated with water and formed into a horizontal plaster wall, resting on which was another layer of muck, likewise unchanged. The heap was being overhauled, and we trust that it may lead the farmer to realize, that in such management, time and labor are completely thrown away, and much harm is done to agriculture, by affording foundation for contradictory experience. We hope the overhauling will cause some heat in the heap, and some decomposition, in order that the character of the lime may be redeemed, and its properties and effects under proper management, fully realized.

Lime is cold, yet it is termed hot. Heat is liberated from water when combining with lime, and heat is liberated from organic matter, when slacked caustic lime is acting upon it.

To produce *heat* in a compost heap, the lime must come in contact with the organic matter of the heap—therefore its intimate mixture with the materials of the heap is to be preferred, and it is cheaper to mix it thoroughly at first.—*N. Y. Far. and Mech.*

Raising Beans for Winter Use.—The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land, to raise his own dry beans for next winter's use, is, not to plant the bush kinds by themselves, for this will require too much land, while the product is small—but to raise white pole beans. The common case-knife beans are excellent for this purpose.

Strike out a dozen or more circles on the ground as large as a cart-wheel. Put a wheelbarrow load of manure into it, and spade it up with the earth. Drop the seeds in the circle, on the outer edge of the hill, say six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten poles just within the circle, at equal distances from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together, forming a cone. Each of these circles will yield you a peck or a half bushel of dry beans next fall. By this course, but little land is occupied. Pole beans will yield very much more abundantly than bush beans, and occupy air, while the latter must have the surface of the earth.—*Cherokee Adv.*

The Garden.—Keep the wild growths out of strawberry beds. If you have tan, or any litter that will cover the ground closely, lay it between the rows. By this means the soil will be kept moist, the weeds will not grow, and you can have the pleasure of gathering this most delicious of all fruits free from dirt.

Shade young rhubarb plants till they have sufficient root to bear the hot sun.

Cucumber and squash vines should be watched with great vigilance. Be sure to let the vines have sufficient space for running. It is an excellent plan to let the vines climb over brush. The brush wood will keep the soil damp, prevent the growth of weeds, and the fruit will generally grow to greater size when thus suspended.

Look to the celery plants: water when necessary.—*Tennessee Agricult.*

From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

THE SILK ON INDIAN CORN.

Messrs. Editors—I have not the arrogance to suppose that any wisdom of mine will be greatly valuable to your agricultural readers; but as I feel a lively interest in their pursuit, and as the physiology of vegetation is with me a favorite study, I will, with your permission, suggest two or three hints in relation to the culture of Indian corn, hoping they may be of some practical benefit.

In the flowers of all plants, (unless the ferns, mosses, and similar forms of vegetation, be exceptions,) the organs that perform the principal office in reproduction, are the *stamens* and *pistils*—the former being barren; the latter, in favorable circumstances, fertile. In many plants, as the radish, the potato, the clover, these different organs are located in the same individual flower or floret. There is another race in which the staminate and pistillate organs are on the same plant, but in separate groups by themselves. The cucumber and the mulberry are specimens of this class, and so are most of our forest trees. Here, also, belongs the Indian corn. There is a third class in which the barren or staminate flowers are on one individual plant, and the fertile or pistillate flowers on another. The hemp and poplar are well known examples.

In each of these three classes, there is upon the stamens a dust, which botanists call the *pollen*; and though most kinds of vegetation may be propagated from the root, and many from layers or cuttings, like the mulberry, the seed or germ of the new plant cannot be produced, unless this dust is scattered upon the pistil. Hence, by the way, as only the staminate tree of the Lombardy poplar has been introduced into this country, it has never been reproduced from the seed. Its propagation has been effected only by means of layers or roots; and this is the reason, I have little doubt, that this species of the poplar, which, when first introduced into the country, was a beautiful tree, and commanded a most extravagant price, has now so far deteriorated as to be entirely worthless.

In the Indian corn, the staminate flowers are those arranged in a semi-conical form at the top of the plant, Every one who has passed through a corn field in the flowering season, must have observed the profusion of dust from these stamens. The fibrous, silk-like appendages at the end of the ear, the base of each of which is enclosed by the husks, are the pistils. These threads lead along the rows, and *each one is connected with some embryo kernel of corn.* Now, in order to the impregnation, formation, and growth of these kernels, it is necessary that the fructifying dust from the flower above fall upon these filaments projecting from the end of the ear. But this is not all. It is supposed to be indispensable to the formation of each kernel, that the filament leading to it should receive a portion of the pollen. Experiments have been made which to my mind clearly prove this fact. When I remove the silk entirely from the ear before the plant is in flower, there will not be a kernel produced. A sort of receptacle for the seed will be observed, but the ear, for all practical purposes, is destroyed. The same is true, when instead of removing these filaments, we girdle the end of the ear tightly with a cord, though the dust is allowed to come in contact with the pistils. So if before the dust from the stamens begins to fall, one of these threads be destroyed, the particular receptacle or germ to which it led, is not impregnated, and and no kernel will be formed there.

Of these facts it is believed many intelligent and judicious farmers are ignorant. When a boy, I used often in the flowering season of corn, to amuse myself by gathering the silk, sometimes in considerable quantities from the newly-formed ear, without the least suspicion of the injury I was doing; and I have since seen the farmers themselves, as they were passing through their corn field, pulling off these delicate fibres as carelessly as they would remove a fungus or a moss from a tree. It is mainly to suggest a word of caution to the farmer generally, and his more thoughtless children especially, that these facts, in themselves, it is hoped, not entirely, destitute of interest, are communicated. THEODORE THINKER.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next annual Cattle Show and Fair of this spirited Society, will be held at Utica, Sept. 16, 17, and 18. Among the subjects for premiums, we notice the following:

On Essays.

For the best series of Essays, on the importance of scientific knowledge in prosecuting successfully the ordinary pursuits of agriculture,	$100
For the best agricultural Text Book for schools,	100
For the best Text Book on Horticulture,	50
For the best essay on Subsoil Plowing, with the results of actual experiments in the State of New York,	20
For the best essay on Draining, with details of the results of actual experiments, showing the expense and supposed increased value of the land,	10
For the best essay on Irrigation,	10
For the best essay on the Culture and Manufacture of Silk,	20
For the best essay on the prevalent Disease in Potatoes,	20

The above premiums are open to citizens of any State.

We commend the following premiums to the attention of other agricultural societies:

Poultry.

For the best lot of Dorking fowls, not less than 3, one cock and two hens,	$3 00
For the best lot of black Poland, not less than 3,	3 00
For the best lot of large fowls, " "	3 00
For the best pair of ducks,	3 00
" " " turkeys,	3 00
" " " geese,	3 00
For the best and greatest variety of fowls, by any one individual,	10 00

Amount of Corn Fodder per Acre.—We notice in a report of Mr Leak to the Pedee Agricultural Society of South Carolina, that an acre of corn when first cut for fodder, weighed 156,816 lbs.—over 70 tons; and that when thoroughly cured for forage, the same weighed 27,297 lbs.—over 10 tons. It was thought the dry forage would have been something more, had the corn not been cut too early.—*Amer. Agricult.*

The wheat crop in Michigan, is said to promise an abundant yield.

CORN FODDER.

Green corn makes excellent fodder for cows and other cattle, and when well cured, is equal to the best English hay. The produce of this crop exceeds every other crop in amount of food, excepting roots. We have accounts of 40 tons of green food and 12 of dry food to the acre.

There is time to raise a good crop of corn fodder, after the farmer can determine pretty accurately whether the crop of grass will be good. A liberal supply of this fodder and turnips answers an excellent purpose to make up a deficiency in the crop of hay, when it is likely to fall short by reason of drought. In this way the farmer can provide against a scarcity, and avoid the loss of selling off his stock at reduced prices.

Green corn fodder, as food for milch cows, and other stock, is now used extensively in this section, and so it will be in all parts of the country, where pasturage is scarce, when its advantages are well known. This feed produces an abundance of rich milk, and comes in a good time when then there is a scarcity of food the latter part of summer and early in autumn. Every farmer who has not an abundance of grass for his cattle, should provide a piece of corn for green food.—*Bost. Cult.*

RELIEF OF CHOKING IN CATTLE.

Mr Dunphey, of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., recommends the use of a piece of cable, four feet long, and five inches in circumference, with one end made into a soft ball, to be pushed down the animal's gullet. We have known tarred rope used for this purpose. The size of the rope about three inches in circumference. A ball of tow, bound with soft leather, attached to one end, so that the end might be as large as an ordinary hen's egg. We have often seen cattle relieved from choking, by the piece of turnip or potato which occasioned the difficulty, being with this rope pushed into the stomach. From its flexibility, and the yielding of the ball of tow at the end, there is no danger of rupturing the gullet, as is often done in the barbarous practice of running down sticks, such as hoe-handles, &c.—*Alb. Cult.*

Improvement of worn-out Lands.—Extract of a letter from E. Stabler, Esq., of Maryland: "I have labored hard for twenty years to improve a farm which was worn out by the old Maryland plan of raising corn and tobacco. By the liberal use of lime, it is now productive and profitable; having within the last 12 or 14 years covered the whole waste part, except 5 acres, with from 60 to 100 bushels of lime to the acre. Twelve to fifteen years since, there were only two kilns within six miles of me: and these only used to burn lime for building purposes; now there are within the same distance, not less than 35 to 40 lime-kilns, and used almost exclusively for farming purposes."—*Ib.*

Soapboilers' Ley, as Manure.—If, in making soap, wood ashes, lime and common salt be used, a ley will be obtained containing much chloride of potassium, some gypsum, sulphate of potash, common salt, and 3 to 4 per cent. of brownish soap. The soapboilers let the ley run off as useless. In some soils and for some crops it is a very good manure, as where the soil is deficient in chlorine and potash, and where plants are grown which require a considerable amount of those substances. It is most commonly used for meadows overgrown with moss, and is thought good for rye.—*Eng. Far. Jour.*

CUTTING AND CURING HAY.

From our notes of the discussion, on "the proper stage for cutting grasses, and the best modes of making hay," at the seventh Agricultural meeting in this city, we give the following:

Mr. BEMENT said he had formerly been in the habit of cutting timothy grass quite late. It was easier cured after it got pretty ripe. But he found in using hay thus cut, that it wanted substance, and he had ascertained that the best time for cutting was while the grass was in blossom. In making clover hay, he had adopted Judge Buel's plan. He thought it best not to expose it much to the sun. His practice was to cut it in the morning, let it lay till noon, and then cock it, and let it sweat for two or three days according to the state of the weather. On putting the hay in the barn, he had used about four quarts of salt to the ton. Hay thus managed came out in the spring very bright and sweet. In the ordinary way of curing clover hay, the best parts are wasted.

Mr. HOWARD was aware that there were different opinions as to the proper stage for cutting grass; but he thought the observance of certain principles might afford a guide in the case. For example, the stems of grasses were filled just before the formation of the seed, with a starchy or saccharine substance. In perfecting the seed, the stems were exhausted of this substance, it being consumed in forming seed. Now if the herbage is the object, the plant should be cut before the nutriment has passed from the stems. If seed is the object, the plant must of course be allowed to attain a good degree of maturity. Hay made from ripe grass may "go farther," or "spend better," as the argument is; and it is admitted that this may be true, for animals are less inclined to eat it; but this is no proof that it is more nutritive. He spoke of the different modes of curing hay, with nearly all which, he said, he had been acquainted. Clover hay was altogether better when cured in cock, than by any other mode he knew practiced. All hay was better for undergoing to some extent, a sweating in the cock. Coarse timothy was thus rendered much softer, and was less strawy and stiff, and every description of hay was less likely to be "mow burned."

Mr. BETTS was not in favor of mowing a great deal of grass while the dew is on. He was in the habit of spreading the swaths as soon as the ground was dry, and he always had it well cocked up before night. The next day, if the weather was good, he opened it again; if it did not dry enough he put it together again; but his object was to get it so that it would do to put it in the barn. He was in favor of using a little salt with it. He had sometimes found his hay heat too much in the mow. From being hurried, he had occasionally put a load in the barn too green. To stop the heat and fermentation which had ensued in such cases, he had made holes in the hay with a crow-bar, and scattered in salt. In this way he had stopped the fermentation and saved his hay in very good order.

Mr. GARRETSON, of the Assembly, from Dutchess county, said he generally cut from 150 to 200 tons of hay per year—chiefly timothy and red-top. He generally begun when the grass was in the blossom. His method was to cut in the morning, spread the swaths lightly, and in the afternoon put it in cocks. The next day, if the sun came out, it was again spread, and if made enough, put in the barn, with a little salt sprinkled on it. About three quarts of salt to the ton was as much as he used. There was danger of using too much. He had formerly used more salt, and was satisfied his animals, particularly sheep, had suffered by it. It occasioned scouring—and by keeping their bowels out of order for some time, they died. He usually got about two tons of hay to the acre. In the latter part of the season it would sometimes make enough in one day.

Mr. MACK always directed his men to make hay as rapidly as possible. He had often made it and put it in the barn in one day, and never had better hay. He was always particular to secure it from dew when it must be left over night. It is said by some who had much practice in making hay, that it is never injured from its own internal juice, but only from rain or dew.

Mr. SOTHAM did not like the plan of salting hay, neither did he like the hay that was made in one day. If it could be so made that it would take no hurt, in one day, it must have been too dry for good hay before it was cut, or else very light burden. He would as soon have good bright straw for cows or sheep, as timothy hay after it had gone to seed. He cuts clover when a part of it is in blossom and part in the head. Cuts all his grass early. It takes longer to make hay cut thus early, but for cows and sheep, especially, it was a great deal better. The objection to salting hay was, that animals were forced to eat salt whether they wanted it or not, and it made sheep scour. His hay came out of the barn of a bright green color, and his stock would fatten on it. There was another great advantage in cutting early—the roots retained their life and strength better, and the after feed and future crops were much more abundant.

Judge CHEEVER said he would cut his clover in blossom, not sooner. He would let it take the sun one day, but not enough to have the leaf break off, then put it in small cocks and cure it, until by a few hours drying, by turning over and breaking the cocks, the fluids would be so far out of it that it may be housed without hurting. The length of time necessary to cure it will depend upon the state of the weather, and the larger or smaller growth of the crop. Upon this the farmer must exercise his judgment.

He would not cut timothy until it had passed out of the blossom. Professor Davy, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says that 64 parts of clover hay cut in blossom, produced 10 parts of nutritive matter, and the same taken in seed. Timothy, 10 parts in blossom, and 23 in seed. This in the timothy is probably too much; but that the nutritive matter in timothy improved after the fall of the blossom, he had no doubt. Red-top comes to maturity later, and he did not think there was much difference whether cut in blossom or soon after. He believed timothy cut out in blossom would, pound for pound, produce more milk when fed to cows or sheep, then it would cut afterwards; but for horses and other stock, he thought it more nutritious to stand a little longer.

He preferred mowing his hay, as far as he could, when free from dews or water. He let the swaths take the sun a few hours, until the top got a little wilted or seared, before turning. It thus held up the greater parts when turned over and spread, and permitted the air to circulate under it; it also gave the ground between the swaths, time to dry, which was important in hastening the curing. In this way he avoided the necessity of turning the hay after being spread, which was one of the most tedious processes through which the hay had to be passed, and of course the most expensive. He never permitted his hay to take a dew when it had sun enough to wilt it considerably, if he could help it. The dew discolored it, and he had never been able to restore the fine fresh color afterwards. He preferred letting his hay stand over night in the cock. He could then better tell of its fitness to be housed. It is very easy to break up the cocks and give it more sun if necessary; and the slight fermentation or sweating in the cock, which is checked and dried off in carting, is a great preventive against heating in the mow.

On the approach of rain, I always put all the hay that has had any sun of consequence, into cock. If the storm is a long one, it may turn yellow, so that it cannot be restored, but it will retain most of its nutritive matter and its weight, whereas if left spread out to take the rain, it loses both, and is much worse discolored. I never use salt upon my hay, but upon compulsion; but sooner than leave it out to take a storm, even in cock, I would put it in a little short dried, and apply salt to save it, as I would sooner have it salted than musty.

Dr. LEE thought it the best way to mow grass after the dew was off—spread it, dry it, dry it as much as possible, and rake it into winrow. If it was dried enough, and it would frequently be so, he would load it from the winrow, and save the labor of cocking it up.—*Albany Cultivator.*

BEES.

A writer in the Michigan Farmer says—"I have often heard complaints of bees going off soon after being hived, and the owners could assign no reason. I have lost several swarms in that way, but I have learned how to prevent it.

In the first place, never put a swarm of bees into a hive made of green boards, or until it is well seasoned; nor into a hive in which there is any foul or musty smell. Do not plane the boards for the inside of the hive, unless to get off some extraordinary roughness. After hiving the swarm, raise the hive a little, by putting under the bottom small sticks, to give them plenty of air; then procure a quantity of green bushes, lay them over and around the hive, and spatter them with water till quite wet. The bees will keep at the top of the hive.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, June 14, 1845.

By Capt. Robbins, of S. Boston, two boxes very fine Strawberries. Three boxes early Virginia do. by E. K. Whitaker, Esq., Needham. Three boxes do. do. by Mr John Hill, W. Cambridge. J. M. Thorburn & Co., of Astoria, presented 3 var. Strawberries, viz: British Queen, Prince Albert, and Eliza: the two first very fine and large, flavors excellent; Eliza, medium size, and in flavor and appearance not equal to some other var. By J. L. L. F. Warren, Hovey Seedling and early Virginia Strawberries, both good specimens.

By J. F. Allen, Salem; Peaches—Royal George, Grosse Mignonne, Crawford's Early, Cooledge's Favorite, and Tippecanoe; the latter decidedly the best flavored peach we ever tasted from a greenhouse. Also, 7 var. greeu-house Grapes, viz: Early Black, Miller's Burgundy, Ferral, Chasselas, Zinfendal Muscat, White Frontignan, and Black Hamburg. By J. Nugent, Brookline, Grapes: Miller's Burgundy, Black Hamburg, and Sweetwater.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

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Vegetables.—From Orr N. Towne, a brace of extra fine Cucumbers. W. B. KINGSBURY, *Chmn.*

From the American Agriculturist.

BONE MANURE.

The three first essentials of oratory, as defined by Demosthenes, were—action—action—action. With no greater limitation to his definition than was designed by this celebrated master, we may say, that the first requisite for successful farming, is manure—the second is *manure*—the third is *manure*. With these existing naturally in soils, or artificially supplied, everything can be done; without them, nothing. I shall confine myself in the present article, almost exclusively to illustrating the effects of the application of bones to poor, clay pasture lands, as they are detailed in England, and especially in a recent article on the subject, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, by William Palin.

He says: "Perhaps there is no county in England where the pasture lands, particularly the poorer soils, have been so much improved during the last twelve years, as in Cheshire, (the best dairy county in the kingdom;) and this principally by the application of bone dust. This extraordinary manure has a peculiar effect upon the poor clay land pastures; for on the application of boiled bones, a sudden change takes place in the appearance of the fields, and instead of the carnation leaved or pink grass, which so much abounds in this kind of land, luxuriant herbage presents itself, consisting of red and white clover, trefoil, and other grasses, of which the cattle are so fond that they eat up almost everything before them; even rushes and thistles are very much weakened, and eventually reduced, by being constantly eaten off by the stock, after the pastures have been bone-dusted."

Again, through a correspondent, he says: "In the winter of 1836, I laid upon a field of 11 acres, one ton of boiled bones, crushed small, to the statute acre; the field had not been plowed for a great many years, and produced a coarse, bad grass, which I could only get eaten down during the winter or spring. In 1837, I sowed the field, and had a very good crop, with much red and white clover. In 1838, I had a most extraordinary crop; and, perhaps the most extraordinary thing was, that it was an entire mass of wild red clover. I never saw a fuller crop of common clover. I continued to mow it for three years longer, and had fair crops, but not very heavy ones. The field was not then under-drained."

Another correspondent says—"I have known many instances where an outlay of £7 or £8 ($35 to $40) per acre for bones had been made, the annual value had been increased 300 per cent.; and although a considerable proportion of the clover and trefoil may disappear after 8 or 10 years, yet an excellent herbage of permanent grasses remains, very superior to what the land originally produced; and, in my opinion, clay land, once well boned, will never again produce a bad herbage, if kept in pasture. I have known many instances where lands which had been boned upwards of 15 years, still retained a considerable proportion of trefoil and clover. Before bones were introduced into the county, farmers made a point of selecting a hardy and inferior description of stock for their clay lands, observing that large well-bred cows did not at all answer on them; but they now find that the best of stock obtain ample support, not only to supply the cheese tub, but also to do justice to their lineage, by retaining, if not improving, their size and symmetry. I have paid nearly £10,000 (near $50,000) for this manure, and the result has in every instance, been most satisfactory. I have known many a poor, honest, but half heart-broken man, raised from poverty to comparative independence; and many a family saved from inevitable ruin, by the help of this wonderful manure."

A Lancashire agriculturist writes—"Cheshire, it is well known, is a great cheese-making county, and within the last 20 years, a vast extent of its pastures has undergone an almost inconceivable amelioration from the application of bone manure." He cites an instance where, on a farm of 98 acres, the number of cows kept had been increased from 7 to 24, by the aid of bones.

Mr Stietch, an excellent farmer, estimates from his own experience, that a first application of one ton of bone manure to an acre of pasture land, will, in many cases, make it of three times its value for productiveness. An extensive observer says he never heard of a single failure of bone-dust in that part of the county. On sterile clays, ill-covered even with the least nutrition of vegetation, bone manure soon effects a decided change. On many farms, bones do not so much increase the *quantity*, as they improve the *quality* of the food grown; and a greater quantity of cheese is frequently produced from a given quantity of land, rather than an increased weight of grass.

Another occupant says, his stock was scarcely ever seen feeding on any other than the boned land, as it was so full of feed, that it might have been mowed to advantage.

Instances occur where bone has been applied on wet land, which had remained undecomposed, and without producing any perceptible effect for many years; but when the land has been drained, after a few months the coarse herbage began to disappear, and it was soon covered with the finest sort of permanent, valuable grasses.

The value of bones for most tillage crops, turnips, wheat, &c., is too well known to be here repeated. The foregoing examples will suffice to show the immense advantage poor pastures derive from bones.

Much, and it appears to me, very stupid controversy, has existed, even among scientific men, as to the comparative value of boiled and raw bones. An analysis of each shows conclusively that the raw are much the more valuable. The analysis of Fourcroy and Vauquelin gives to ox bones, of

Decomposed animal matter,	51.0
Phosphate of lime,	37.7
Carbonate of lime,	10.0
Phosphate of magnesia,	1.3
	100.

The analysis of M. Guillott gives, for

Calf bones,	54.0	phos. lime,		.0	carb. lime.	
Horse do.	67.5	"	"	1.25	"	"
Sheep do.	70.0	"	"	.5	"	"

Yet, notwithstanding the great additional proportion of phosphate of lime, which has been maintained to be the sole fertilizing principle, by many distinguished scientific men, the experience of practical intelligent farmers, assigns much the most value to the ox-bones, which contain the lesser quantity of the phosphate. It follows conclusively, that the *decomposable animal matter* extracted by digestion or calcination, gives to them the increased value over other bones. The extractive matter, oil and gelatine, principally, is of much value in the arts, and is generally worth much more for this purpose, than for the uses of agriculture; and where this is well understood, boiled bones sell for about one-third less than the raw.

The quantity usually put on an acre is 15 to 25 cwt.; though 8 cwt. has produced in some instances surprising effects.

Now, we ought to look with certainty for a profitable application of the above unquestionable facts, by American farmers. There is a large quantity of bones which may be had for the cost of collecting; and surely there are worn-out lands enough in the older States, which require, and would make a grateful return for their application.

Buffalo, Feb. 1845. R. L. Allen.

From the American Agriculturist.

GUANO—SUGAR-HOUSE REFUSE.

I have never been so fully impressed with the tyuth of the maxim that "a demand creates a supply," as in this country during the last twelve months. What was first an opinion, has now become a settled conviction, of the efficacy of guano, nitrate of soda, phosphate of lime, and kindred manures. With this conviction has increased the demand. Scarcely any farmer is content without something beside that which he is able to make on his own farm. Of guano alone, it is estimated that not less than 200,000 tons will be applied to the soil of this country during the coming season, at an expense of some £1,500,000. There is not a desolate island on the African or South American coast, that will not be visited in quest of this substance, so lately unvalued, and almost unknown.

But while some search foreign lands, others are seeking out long neglected sources of manure at home.

Sugar House Refuse.—The refuse of almost every kind of manufactory is now carefully collected, and many are of much importance. I have recently examined the refuse of a sugar manufactory in Leith, brought here by a gentleman who supposed it might be worth saving. According my analysis its composition was as follows:

Water,	46.5
Blood and saccharine matter,	35.11
Phosphate of lime,	11 99
Carbonate of lime,	1.73
Sulphate of lime,	1.13
Common salt,	0.35
Clay and sand,	3.16
	99·97

If we consider that blood is one of the most powerful manures known, and that the phosphates are quite indispensable to the growth of our crops, we find that this is a most valuable manure. As it comes from the manufactory, it contains 46.5 per cent. (or nearly one-half) of water. But were it dry, the blood, &c. would amount to 65.62, and the phosphates to 22.61. It would be then scarcely inferior to guano. Though hitherto little thought of in this country, its worth has been long known in France as a manure for the vines. On the Loire, and in several Departments in the west, it is used largely. About 10,000 tons annually imported into France; it is sold at 3 francs and upwards per bushel.

I do not know whether this refuse is employed as a manure in the United States; if not, I hope that this may I prevent any farther waste of so valuable a substance. John P. Norton.

Edinburg, April 1, 1845.

There is an apple tree at Hackensack, N. J., that has produced 100 bushels in one season. It is near 13 feet in circumference.

STABLES.

As all farmers keep horses, they should know how to lodge them, and do it well. Light and ventilation are of the first importance. In the present number, we will speak of the proper lighting of stables.

If they are not lighted at all, the horse's eyes are weakened, so that he cannot endure light when exposed to it; and the longer the confinement the greater the inability; but it is equally important to light properly. Many a horse has been blinded by the improper admission of light, or its exclusion. The window admitting it, should not be placed before the horse. A stream of light coming in through a small aperture, and especially if from the direction of the sun, tries the eye most severely—and the smaller the window and the larger the stable, the worse the effect. If the light come in directly in front, then by contrast, the space before the horse on which the light does not fall, is dark, and the eye is rendered incapable of adapting itself to the faint light on the places where the light does not directly fall, by reason of the contraction of the pupil. In the dark or twilight, the pupil is dilated; in the light, contracted; and the more intense the light, the greater the contraction. For these reasons, the light should not strike the eye in front when the horse is in the stable. Again, the light should not come in from one side, as one eye is dilated and the other contracted. This in the end, leads to different capacities in the two eyes.

The light should enter the stable at the rear of the horse. In single rowed stables this is very easily arranged, where the stable will admit it, by bringing in the light from the opposite side from the stalls; but this cannot be done in double rowed stables. In such, there is but one way to light them properly, and that is from the roof. But the admission of light in this manner, is the best in all stables. The light is diffused and subdued; it reaches every part of the stable. The eyes are dilated and contracted alike. The aperture above not only lights the stables, but assists greatly in their ventilation.

Horses have eyes defective and liable to derangement as well as man. Hence shying and various defects in horses growing out of their visions. Then care should be taken not to increase the difficulty. It is said that horses thrive best in the dark! When a horse is brought from a dark stable to the open air, he sees indistinctly; he stares; carries his head high and steps high. Well, if he fats more rapidly, he grows blind at the same time. Dark stables are always dirty; for lazy men will not clean out what is not seen. A stable, at best, is a bad restraint upon a horse; then make it as good as possible. Let not the horse be blinded as well as injured otherwise. The window should be large, and be made to open and shut, and so arranged as to light the whole stable equally. Such windows serve a double purpose—they give light and sweeten and purify the air.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

The editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer mentions having been shown some stalks of Mediterranean wheat six feet high. They were produced by the aid of guano, 160 lbs. to the acre, on the farm of Mr Samuel S. Ritchie, near Germantown. Both straw and ear were remarkably fine, vigorous and healthy.

A writer in the American Agriculturist says Peru can supply the world with guano, for many generations.

THE PROFIT OF POULTRY.

I herewith send you a copy of my poultry account for 1844. I give it as it stands on my book. The *form* may be of service to some of your young readers. I would say, that there is no estimate or guess about it: all the details are matters of actual measurement and daily record.

Cr.

3063 eggs used or sold, at 1c.		$30 63
26 turkeys " " 216 lbs. at 8c.		17 28
20 chickens " " at 25 and 31c.		6 06
4 geese, " " 51 lbs. at 5c.		2 55
10 lbs. feathers, at 75 cts.		7 50
		$64 02
Add valuation, Dec. 31, 1844, viz:		
44 hens and 6 cocks, at 25c.	$12 50	
6 turkeys, at 62 1-2 cts.	3 75	
4 geese, at 62 4-2 cts.	2 50	
		18 75
		$82 77

Dr.

Valuation, Jan. 1, 1844, viz.:		
28 hens and 3 cocks, at 25c.	$7 75	
16 turkeys at 62 1-2 cts.	10 00	
1 pair geese purchased,	1 75	
35 1-2 bush. corn consumed, at 50c.	17 75	
		37 25
Profit,		$45 52

The Manure.—Respecting the value of this last item, I intend trying some comparative experiments during the present summer, the results of which will be at your service. I should state in my account that 3 hens were killed by accident early in the spring. The hens have comfortable quarters, with corn and water always by them.—*Cor. Amer. Agricult.*

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

The following are the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, by the new postage law, which goes into operation on the 1st of July next:

On Letters.

Single letters, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less,	5 cents.
If over 300 miles,	10 cents.
Drop letters (not mailed,)	2 cents.
For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto.	

On Newspapers.

Newspapers of 1900 square inches, or less, sent by editors or publishers from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles,	Free.
Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 100,	1 cent.
Over 100 miles, and out of the State,	1 1-2 ct.

On Pamphlets, &c.

Pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy,	2 cents.
Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof,	1 1-2 ct.

Sweet Cider for Fever.—Dr. Brown says, in the Med. and Surg. Jour., that he found sweet cider, in a state of fermentation, of great benefit to himself and wife, when violently attacked with fever. In health, he asserts, that unfermented cider was disagreeable to him, and he had drank none since a child.

THE STRAWBERRY.

The following is an extract of a letter from M. A. M'Intosh, on the cultivation of the strawberry, to the editor of the Western Reserve Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture:

"There has been, and is still, amongst cultivators, much diversity of opinion in regard to the male and female qualities of this plant. Some contend that to secure a fruitful bed, a certain number of male plants should be distributed through it, while others declare them injurious. My own experience has satisfied me that the sterile, or male plants, are not only useless cumberers of the land, but that, if not watched and carefully extirpated, will, in a short time, overrun the beds, and take exclusive possession, to the utter destruction of the bearing plants. I take especial care to destroy any male plants that appear in my beds. I have one acre and a half planted out in beds, which will be in fine order for fruiting this season, and, with the exception of a single bed, plants which I had from a market gardener of this place, and which I intend to destroy this spring, it would be difficult to find a male plant in the whole collection. Indeed, so confident was I the last season, that my beds were completely cleared of them, that I offered a premium for every male plant that could be found in my plantation."

VALUE OF OATMEAL AS HUMAN FOOD.

It will be recollected by our readers, that we adverted to this, page 89 of our current volume, and we are glad to find our remarks no less strongly than jocosely seconded by the high authority of Blackwood's Magazine: "You won't pity us Scotch oatmeal-eaters any more, Mr Cockney, we guess. Experience and science are both on our side. What makes your race-horses the best in the world, may be expected to make your peasantry the best. We offer you a fair bet. You shall take ten English plowmen, and feed them upon 2 1-2 pounds of wheaten flour a day, and we shall take as many Scotch plowmen, and feed them upon the same weight of oatmeal a day—(if they can eat so much, and that is doubtful)—and we will back our men against yours, for any sum you like. They shall walk, run, work—or fight you, if you like it, and they shall thrash you to your heart's content. We should like to convince you that Scotch porridge has some real *solid* metal in it. We back the oatcake and the porridge against all the wheaten messes in the world. We defy your home-made bread, your baker's bread, your fancy bread, your rolls, muffins, crumpets, and cookies—your bricks, biscuits, bakes and rusks—your Bath-buns and your Sally Luns—your tea-cakes, and saffron-cakes, and slim-cakes, and plank-cakes, and pan-cakes, and soda-cakes, and currant-cakes, and sponge cakes, and seed-cakes, and griddle-cakes, and singing-hinnies—your short-bread and your currant buns—and if there be any other names by which you designate your wheaten abominations, we defy and detest them all. We swear by the oatcake and the porridge—the substantial bannock and the brose—long may Scotland produce them, and Scotchmen live and fight upon them!" —*Amer. Agricult.*

The garden of the London Horticultural Society occupies nearly 30 acres.

Hard-coal dust is recommended as an application to strawberries.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, June 18, 1845.

A Hint.—*Important to us and to our Subscribers.*—By the new postage law, which goes into effect on the 1st of July next, Postmasters are not allowed to transmit money to publishers free of postage. Therefore, it will be well for those who are indebted to us for the paper, to forward their dues through the Postmaster *previous* to the above date, and also $2 in advance for next year's subscription,—and by so doing, they will much oblige us. A new volume of the Farmer will commence July 2d. After the 1st of July, the Farmer will go 30 miles from Boston free of postage.

The Publishers.

YARD MANURE.

It is the most common practice with New England farmers to yard their cattle at night in summer—and the manure which thus accrues, should be carefully husbanded. If there is a barn cellar—an appendage which *should* be always found connected with a barn where cattle are kept—there is no trouble about securing the nightly droppings from loss;—but (sorry are we to say it,) barn-cellars are not generally found, much as has been said in relation to their importance and utility in the economical disposition of manure. Supposing no such bank for the safe-keeping of the treasures of the barn-yard to be provided, the droppings of the cattle must be formed into a heap in or near the yard. Let the site for this be made of basin form, so that the drainings will not run off to waste—and upon every two or three days' accumulations of manure on the heap, let there be put a layer of peat, turf or soil. Perhaps, at trifling cost, a rough roof can be placed over the heap, to protect it, in some measure, from the wasting influences of drenching rains and scorching suns. With such management, you will not only increase the quantity of your manure, but save a very material portion of its virtue, which, with less provident treatment, would be certainly and irretrievably lost.

These recommendations are somewhat trite, we know, but none the less valuable for that. The great essential in the art of *saving* manure, is well and laconically expressed by Hannam, in his prize essay—"Nothing must be allowed to run away in the form of a fluid, or to fly away in the disguise of a smell." Whoever adopts this precaution, does his utmost to preserve his manure—and his manure thus preserved, will do its utmost to benefit his crops, if *judicious application* follows judicious saving.

THE GRASS CROP.

We have learned, during the past week, that the grass crop in the interior, promises rather a light yield, owing to the prevalence of drought. Millet and Indian corn may yet be sown to supply the anticipated deficiency in winter fodder, and in cases where there is reason to expect such deficiency, one or both of these should be sown. The merits of the corn plant as fodder, green or dry, are too well known to need specification. Millet may be sown any time this month. It grows to the height of two to three feet,—is not easily affected by drought, and cattle love it even better than clover. A soil rather sandy is said to be the most congenial to it.

Mr N. Davenport, of Milton, Mass., gives the following account of growing a crop of millet:

"From the 10th to the 23d of June, I sowed about 12 acres of millet, at about 16 quarts per acre. About one-third was on land planted the year before, and I think produced nearly three tons per acre; the other two-thirds was on green sward—land very light, and without any manure. I had not much over one ton per acre on the green sward, the land being so poor that it did not bear more than two or three hundred of hay per acre in the previous year. I mowed my millet from the 1st to the 12th of Sept., and found the tops of heads perfectly ripe and fit for seed."

RUTA BAGA.

We think it wisdom and good policy with all farmers to raise as many roots as they can conveniently store and profitably feed—and we believe they *can* profitably feed all they can store.

Ruta baga, though an exhausting, is a convenient crop—it may be sown late, and yields abundantly. If practicable, sow on newly turned sward, in drills 22 inches apart. Thus while the crop can be the most thoroughly and least expensively cultivated, or worked, the yield will be hardly less, probably greater, than if closer planting were adopted. Leave the plants at least 15 inches asunder in the drills. Ground bones, or ashes and gypsum, in equal parts, are excellent manures for the crop.

LIME IN COMPOST HEAPS.

We would invite attention to the articles on the first page, from the N. Y. Farmer, relative to the use of lime in the preparation of manures. Doubtless many disappointments in the use of lime for composts, &c., have resulted from an injudicious application of it. Let this fact be borne in mind—To produce *heat*, and the desired decomposition in a compost heap, the lime must be *intimately mixed* with the materials of the heap. Lime, rightly used, is an invaluable agent in the formation of composts, in which vegetable matters like peat, form a part. True, there are *soils* where it is not needed to be artificially applied, but there are few *compost heaps* in which it would not exert a beneficial influence.

WASHINGTON'S LETTERS on AGRICULTURE.

Everything that emanated from the pen of this illustrious man, has a sacred value to all true Americans. His letters on Agriculture, addressed to Sir John Sinclair, have recently been published by Franklin Knight, of Washington city, in a style that renders their possession peculiarly desirable by every American farmer, and, indeed, by *all* Americans—the letters being engraved from the original, and being perfect *fac similes* of Washington's hand-writing. This mere fact of itself, renders the letters of great value to the American public. Copies have been left with us for sale, and we invite our farming friends, who may visit the city, to call at our office, 52 North Market street, and inspect the work. It is elegantly executed, embellished with fine engravings. Prices, from $2 to $2 50, according to the binding. The Letters would be most appropriate as premiums for distribution by Agricultural Societies, and we learn that the American Institute, of N. Y. city, have subscribed for copies for this purpose, and that other societies have the measure under consideration.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 14, 1845

By M. P. Wilder, Presd't of the Soc.—(not for competition)—1 fine plant of Cactus speciosissimus; Pæonies Whitlejii, Richardsonii, Reevesii, Pottsii, fragrans, Humei; Moss Roses—common red, prolifera, true white, Princess Royal, Luxembourg, carnea, Celina, unique, Eclatante; Hybrid perpetual; Aubernou, Earl Talbot, Mrs. Elliot, and others; various, La Vestale, Madeliene, Brennus, Madame Plantin, other hardy; Ursule Devaux, alba remarkable, Charles Louis, Julia de Lange, La France, new Globe Hip, Painted Damask—in all more than 50 var.

From J. Breck & Co., Roses in great var.; Pæonies Whitlejii, humei, and fragrans; Digitalis vars.; Oriental Poppy, Dictamus fraxinella alba; Delphinium sinensis, Campanulas pulchilla and persicafolia; Phloxes, and a great var. of cut flowers.

From A. Aspinwall, a great var. choice Roses.

From Sam'l Walker, Roxbury, Pæonies Whitlejii, humei and fragrans. Also, exhibited by him, from J. H. Richardson, 20 seedling Pæonies, many very beautiful. Mr W. also exhibited an abundance of Moss Rose buds, 16 bouquets, and various perennial flowers.

From Wm. Meller, 3 bouquets. From A. Bowditch, 1 large, and 6 small bouquets.

From J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, a beautiful specimen of Stephanotus floribunda, an elegant hot-house climber, very rare; also, a specimen of new double Pomegranate from China, scarlet, edged with white, fine.

From Cheever Newhall, Roses and other cut flowers.

From J. A. Kenrick, specimens of Magnolia macrophylla, large, finely cupped and perfect.

From Warren's Gardens, 1 circular bouquet, 7 flat bouquets, Pæonies, 20 var. Roses, Moss Roses, Dahlias, cut flowers, Clematis, 2 vars., Valerian, several Phlox, Delphinium Chinensis, &c.

From Wm. E. Carter, 3 large bouquets, 1 small do.; Pæonies Pottsii, Reevesii, Whitlejii, humei, and fragrans; 50 flowers, cut flowers in variety.

From Hovey & Co., 8 var. Moss Roses, 200 var. other Roses, among them Comtesse Duchatel, Duc de Chartres, Moss, Princess Royal, &c.; seedling Pelargoniums, very fine; 4 vars. Honeysuckles, including pubescens, Douglassii, and new scarlet; 6 vars. Gloxinias, viz. tubiflora, macrophylla variegata, rubra, bicolor, and two seedlings; new Crimson Boursault, Boursault Elinermis, red, Belle de Lisle, and 4 vars of Ayrshires.

From S. R. Johnson, Pæonies Whitlejii, humei and fragrans; Roses, Lamarque, red and yellow Austrian, D'Arcole, monthly Cabbage, other vars.; Phloxes, &c.

From Edw'd Allen, 6 fine small bouquets. From Jno. Hovey, 3 bouquets.

From Parker Barnes, 6 var. Dahlias; Cactus speciocissimus; Pansies, Roses, &c.

From J. S. Cabot, Salem, 14 var. Pæonies, some of them new and very fine, viz: Reine Hortense, Victorie, Modeste, Lutea variegata, Papaveriflora, Anemonæflora alba, Pottsii, Reevesii, Grandiflora carnea plena, Claptoniensis, elegans, speciosa stricta, formosa, Whitlejii and fragrans.

From Messrs. Winship, a great var. Roses—among them the new Persian Yellow Russelliana, Beauty of the Prairie, Baltimore Belle, Boursault elegans, Boursault Elinermis, Williams' Jesse, Lady Laffay, var. of Moss Roses, with various other kinds of shrub and herbaceous flowers; also, an imperfect specimen of the Virgilea lutea; fine specimens of Mespilus pyracantha.

From W. Kenrick, a magnificent bouquet, by Miss Russell, and a grand display of Pæonies.

From D. Parker, Bedford, native plants.

From T. Motley, jr., Dedham, an elegant pyramid of flowers; also, Cactuses and other flowers.

From Prof. John L. Russell, Penstemon glabra, from Yellow Stone River; seedling Eutoca Wrangelii, from seeds sent by Prof. Fischer to the Mass. Hort. Soc. in 1843; new species Bromus laxus, &c.

From Mr Mathews, Brighton, by Mr Needham, a fine grown specimen of Pelargonium, var. Lifeguardsman.

From W. McLellan, a fine array of Roses, Pæonies, and cut flowers.

For the Committee, J. Breck, *Chm'n.*

Premiums for Pæonies.—The judges appointed to award premiums, report, that Joseph Breck & Co. are entitled to the 1st premium of $5 for Pæonies: Wm E. Carter the 2d prem. of $3 for do: Wm. Kenrick $3 for the best display; to Wm. Kenrick a prem. of $2 for the best bouquet: to Thos. Motley $1 for the 2d best: to Messrs. Hovey & Co. a prem. of $2 for 6 var. Gloxinias in pots: to Thos. Needham a gratuity of $2 for a superior plant of Geranium: to John H. Richardson, a gratuity of $3 for a superior seedling Pæony.

Wm. Quant,
J. A. Kenrick,
J. L. Russell, } Judges.

☞Fruit report on 3d page.

☞Weeds thrive in this growing weather as well as your crops. Remember that, and veto their movements.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending June 15.

June, 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	9	76	91	78	S. W.
Tuesday,	10	70	86	78	S. W.
Wednesday,	11	67	64	62	N. E.
Thursday,	12	60	70	66	S. E.
Friday,	13	65	84	72	S. E.
Saturday,	14	67	67	64	E.
Sunday,	15	56	70	68	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 16, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 700 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 950 Sheep, and 370 Swine. 200 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Prices generally were not sustained, six beautiful cattle from York were taken at $6,00. We quote Extra, $5,50 a 5,75. First quality, $5,25 a 5,50. Second quality, $5,00 a 5,25. Third quality, $4,50 a 5,00.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Sheep—Small lots from $1,50 to $2,50.

Swine.—One entire lot 4 1-4. Small lots 4 and 5. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The sales during the week past have not exceeded 25 a 30,000 bushels; dealers being amply supplied, are not much inclined to increase their stocks, at present prices.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 50 a 51—Southern, round yellow, 48 a 49—Southern flat yellow, 45 a 47—do. do. white 44 a 00--do New Orleans, 00 a 00--Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 65 a 68—do. Southern, 60 a 65—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00 — Northern do. 35 to 00—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 21 a 26--Bran, 17 a 18.

FLOUR. The feverish state of the market seems to have abated, and holders offer to sell at $4 75 a 4 81 1-4.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low P'd new $4 75 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 0 00—Georgetown, $0 00 a 5 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 0 00—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 75 a 4 81— do fancy brands, $5 00 a 5 37—Ohio via Canal, $4 50 a 4 62—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 50 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 37 a 2 50.

PROVISIONS. There has been an increased demand for Pork during the past week, and prices quoted are fully sustained.

Beef—Mess 4 mo new bbl. $10 00 a 10 50—Navy—$9 00 a 10 00.—No. 1, $8 75 a 9 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 50 a 15 00—do Clear $14 00 a 14 25 do. Mess, $12 50 a 13 50—do Prime $10 50 a 11 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½— Hams, Boston, 8½ a 9 — Southern and Western, 8½ a 9—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There has been but a limited business done in this article during the past week, as the manufacturers buy sparingly.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 43 c.--American full blood do 37 a 38--Do 3-4 do 35 a 36—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 -1-4 and common do 30 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22-- Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 5 a 12--Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Some further shipments have been made of this article, and a sale made of about 100 bales, growth of 1843, at 5½ cts.

1st sort Mass 1844, lb. 00 a 00 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 00.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

HAY TOOLS.

The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of Hay and Harvest Tools, which will be sold at low prices for cash, viz :

500 doz. Dunn's Scythes, also Taft & Sons, and other manufacturers.
100 doz. Rush Scythes.
50 " Cradle do.
50 " Sickles.
300 " Snaith's various sorts.
600 " Rakes do.
100 " Revolving Horse do.
200 " Hay Forks all sizes.
100 groce Austin's and other Rifles.
100 " Scythe Stones.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 10, 1845.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
June 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO,
May 7.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen, on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

CULTIVATORS,

Of the most approved kinds, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & CO.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York, or at their factory on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, or by letter, post paid, addressed "To the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York," or from the several agents of the Company in the country who advertise it for sale, or an order sent by any captain of a vessel can obtain it.

Terms cash on delivery—For one barrel, $2; two barrels, $3 50; three barrels, $5; four barrels and up to six, at $1 67 each; seven barrels at $1 50 is $10 50; and at the rate of $1 50 per barrel for any greater quantity, free of cartage and other expenses.

The subscribers are appointed agents for selling Poudrette and all orders directed to them will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, March 26 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.

May 28, 1845.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.
April 30.

SCYTHES, SNAITHS AND RIFLES,

Of the best descriptions, constantly on hand, at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market steet, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Sabbath in New Orleans.—The last Sabbath I spent in New Orleans, I put down in my memorandum book the violations of the day that came under my observation through the press and otherwise. There was one regimental parade and drill; a horse race for a purse of $1000; a duel in the Orleans ball-room; a fist fight, on a bet of $300; or, as the advertisement was headed, a "farewell benefit" for some noted bully; a cock-fight opposite the St. Louis Exchange; a masquerade ball; two theatres open, a French opera, with ballet dancers; two circuses; exhibition of wax works; German magician; Italian fantoccini; organ grinders at the corners of the streets; gambling houses, stores, gin shops, &c. open, to fill up the picture. Fourteen most flagrant violations of the Sabbath, all of which are noted in the public prints, without comment, except in praise. Besides these, dinner parties, balls, rides to Carrollton, might be mentioned almost ad infinitum. Such is New Orleans in morality, and in observance of the Sabbath.—*Cor. of N. Y. Observer.*

Intemperance.—Unlike other evils, that of intemperance gives no warning of its approach. The young man whose habits have been such as to do honor to his friends and relatives—whose heart has always seemed to be in the right place—whose sentiments are the most generous and noble—whose disposition is the most amiable—and who has no misfortune to complain of, suddenly becomes addicted to the intoxicating bowl. Ruin strikes where it was least expected, in the shape of liquid poison. Even the rattlesnake sounds the alarm before he darts his fang into the traveller—the step of the incendiary may be heard—the salutation of the highwayman places his victim on his guard—but intemperance comes unshod—unseen, unanticipated. It enters a family more quiet than the wolfy step of the murderer, and in a moment, crime, poverty and disgrace follow in quick succession. The hope of a doating father is blasted as suddenly as the devastation of the Sirocco—the heart of the tender mother is broken—the wife is widowed—the children are beggared or orphaned; and who can tell where the spoiler first gained entrance?—what warning has he given of his approach? He has entered where he was least expected, and works silently but fatally till the ruin of his victim is complete and irremediable.—*Bost. Herald.*

A foul Slander well Rebuked.—The editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury having asserted that "*the only way to touch the sensibilities of Northern men is to touch their pockets,*" Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says—"The sneer is a very contemptible one. The editor ought to know that it is a very easy thing to touch the pockets of Northern men. Let a case of distress appealing to their benevolence, be presented to them, and their pockets are touched at once and deeply. No sooner was the distressing tale of the Pittsburg fire circulated at the North, than the pockets of the citizens of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, were touched to the tune of nearly $100,000. If there is a way to the sensibilities of Northern men through their pockets, there is also a way to their pockets through their sensibilities."

A mammoth horse is on exhibition at Albany. He is 20 hands high, and weighs 2000 pounds.

A Household Establishment.—A wife—two children—a good fire in a cold day—a rocking chair—*and* a newspaper.—*N. Y. Express.*

We think it would be an improvement to take away one of the children, and add another newspaper.—*Mail.*

A preacher is now attempting to prove that the beast who was chained a thousand years, and then let loose to scourge mankind, is nothing else than *R-u-m!* This, then, is what is meant by the beast's having so many *horns*, and so many mouths to match them.

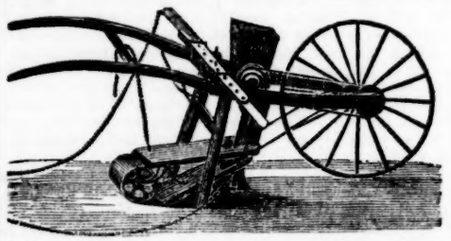
A Sign.—When cats lick their paws frequently and rub them over their faces, it is a sure indication of rain.—*Bost. Post.*

No less sure is it that when old Tabb turns her tail to the fire, she stands a fair chance of getting the end of it singed.

"Is your master up?" asked an early visitor of the Marquis of Blandford's valet. "Yes, sir," replied the servant, with great innocence, "the butler and I *carried him up* about 3 o'clock."

Mr Albert Jenks, of Cheshire, Mass., recently killed eleven crows at one shot, and seven at another. We think Albert has now a prescriptive right to *crow.*

"I can't find bread for my family," said a fellow notoriously lazy. "Nor I," said an industrious miller—"I'm obliged to *work* for it."



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion—A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, a the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S FREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub oil low is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show,* are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor abd fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen SPRUCE POLES, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 SPRUCE POLES, 10 to 30 feet in length; CEDAR POSTS, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.